Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 22, line 17, with the following amended paragraph:

Infection With Measles Virus Abolishes the Tumorigenicity of both DoHH2 and Raji cells.

DoHH2 and Raji cells were infected in vitro with MV-Ed. at the first appearance of mutlinucleated cells in the suspension cell culture, 10^7 viable infected DoHH2 or Raji cells were injected subcutaneously into the flank region of each of 10 Balb/C SCID mice (Jackson Laboratories, Bar Harbour, Maine). Simultaneously, the same number of viable, non-infected cells were injected as controls ~~conrols~~. Table 1 shows that infection of cells with measles virus prevented DoHH2 tumor growth. One of 10 mice injected with attenuated measles virus infected DoHH2 cells developed tumors, whereas nine of ten mice injected with control DoHH2 cells developed tumors. Similarly, infection with the attenuated measles virus prevented Raji tumor growth. None of the 10 mice injected with MV infected Raji cells developed tumors, whereas tumors developed in all 10 mice injected with control Raji cells. Thus, infection with measles virus is able to efficiently prevent tumor growth of both DoHH2 and Raji tumors in SCID mice.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 26, line 1, with the following amended paragraph:

Example 3. Intravenous Administration of MV-Edm Caused Complete Regression of Myeloma Xenografts

For systemic therapy using attenuated measles virus (e.g., to treat disseminated cancer cells), the antineoplastic potential of intravenously injected attenuated measles virus was determined. In one embodiment, SCID mice (CD-46 negative) bearing established ARH-77 meyeloma xenografts (CD46 receptor-positive) were treated by intravenous administration of 1 x10^7 pfus of MV-Edm in 100 µl Opti-MEM adminstered as a single dose or repeated on alternate days for a total of seven doses (see Figures 5A-B). Control tumor-bearing mice were injected with equivalent amounts of UV-inactivated virus. Intravenous administration of a single dose of

MV-Edm caused complete regression of 12 mm^3 tumors in all treated animals by repeated intravenous administration of the same does MV-Edm (Figure 5B) ~~(Figure 6B)~~. No treatment-related toxicity was observed, even at highest doses of MV-Edm, and treated animals remained in good health for the duration of the experiment. No anti-tumor effect was seen post-treatment with UV inactivated virus.